

BUSINESS CARDS.

Mr. A. A. Lull,
TEACHER OF THE
PIANO FORTE & ORGAN.
At Mr. Zeriah Lull's, Central Street.
Woodstock, May 13, 1844. 209-Gw

O. A. BRYANT,
DEALER IN FLOUR, W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARY, SUMMER DRINKS, AND
REFRESHMENTS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CENTRAL STREET.
Geo. H. Melish, Geo. H. Melish.

JONAS G. TRIBOU,
SUCCESSOR TO ALBERT KING;
DEALER IN FLOUR, W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARY, SUMMER DRINKS, AND
REFRESHMENTS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CENTRAL STREET.

MELISH & SLADE,
DEALERS IN FLOUR, W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARY, SUMMER DRINKS, AND
REFRESHMENTS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
CENTRAL STREET, OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL.
Geo. H. Melish, Geo. H. Melish.

RUSSELL & CLARK,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE WHITNEY'S HOTEL, CENTRAL STREET.

R. H. BAILEY,
Manufacturer of Silver Spoons and Spectacles and Dealer
in Jewelry, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.
Wholesale and Retail.
Opposite Whitney's Hotel, Central Street.

HENRY HATCH,
One door south of Union Hall, Elm Street.
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WARE.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY,
JOEL EATON,
Central Street.

THALES B. WINN,
TAILOR,
Same door with N. Randall.

MICHAEL MYERS,
TAILOR,
Over J. C. Allen & Co's Office,
Elm Street.

E. W. SMITH, Tailor,
Over F. C. Robbins's office, opposite Brick Stage House,
Ludlow, Vt. 178

WHITNEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Elm and Central streets,
BY S. WHITNEY.

EAGLE HOTEL,
BY P. G. ALDEN.
CORNER OF SOUTH AND GREEN STREETS.

HENRY T. MARSH,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, ALSO DEALER IN CARRIAGES,
AND VARIOUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CENTRAL STREET.

WITT & SCOTT,
Painters, and dealers in Chairs and Carriages of all kinds.

JOSHUA MITCHELL,
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH-MAKER,
HIGH STREET. 116

I. M. & C. FISHER,
Manufacturers of and dealers in cabinet furniture of
every description.
Pleasant Street.

DR. B. R. PALMER,
Office in the Brick Block opposite Whitney's,
CENTRAL STREET.

S. J. ALLEN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office opposite Whitney's Hotel.

H. H. KIMBALL,
Blacksmith,
SUCCESSOR TO LORENZO PRATT.
"ROUND THE CORNER," HIGH STREET.

R. O'HARA,
BLACKSMITH,
Central Street.

LIVERY STABLE,
BY ALBERT PACKER.
Court Street.

COLLAMER & BARRETT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Elm Street. 183

JACOB COLLAMER, JAMES BARRETT,
O. P. CHANDLER & E. H. BILLINGS,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Central Street.

TRACY & CONVERSE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office over the Bank, Elm Street.

L. A. MARSH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Central Street.

STOUGHTON & PERSON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Chestnut St. 89

H. E. SPOUGHTON, L. B. PERSON,
References:—His Excellency H. Hubbard, Charleston,
N. H.
Hon. Edmund Burke, Newport, N. H.
Nathl. Follen, Esq., Chester, Vt.
Chas. Edmunds, Esq.,
George W. Lewis, Esq.,
Messrs Hubbard, Currier & Co., Boston, Ms.
I. Dunbar & Son,

THOS. BARTLETT, JR. & CHARLES F. FLETCHER
Attorneys, Counsellors and Solicitors at Law,
at LYONS, VT.

BLODGETT & WEYMOUTH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bethel, Vt. 203

D. C. BLODGETT, D. F. WEYMOUTH,
HUNTON & JONES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Chelsoa, Vt.

A. P. HUNTON, P. C. JONES,
J. SARGENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
(Main Street)
WINDSOR, VT.

S. R. STREETER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BARNARD, VT. 115

J. Q. HAWKINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FELCHES, VT. 94

SALMON WILES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FELCHES, VT.

J. F. DEANE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CAVENDISH, VT. 105

SAMUEL H. PRICE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WINDSOR, VT. 99-13

RICHARDSON & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Chester, Windsor County, Vt.
N. RICHARDSON, 86 A. A. NICHOLSON.

SEWELL FULLAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LUDLOW, VT. 184-1y*

FREDERICK C. ROBBINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LUDLOW, VT. 157-1y*

WALKER & SLADE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ROYALTON, VT. 125-1f

DRS. PAIGE & PALMER,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
May be found at their respective places of residence,
BETHEL, VT. 129-1y.

DARTMOUTH HOTEL,
BY PARKER MORSE,
HANOVER, N. H. 86

JAMES TALLANT,
DEALER IN
WEST INDIA GOODS AND FAMILY GROCERIES,
Choice Wines and Liquors,
GRAIN, FLOUR & C.
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE PHOENIX HOTEL,
CONCORD, N. H. 125-1y

AUGUSTUS HAVEN,
Wholesale and retail dealer in W. I. Goods, Teas, Fruits,
Wines, &c., also, Stoves, Furnaces, &c.
35 South North Street, Vt. 102-1y

BRICK STAGE HOUSE,
SOUTH SIDE JACK RIVER,
BY
JOHN R. SMITH
LUDLOW, VT. 161-1f

WEST RUTLAND TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
BY WILLIAM R. CLEMENT, 197-6m

C. W. HUBBARD,
Wholesale and retail confectioner
MONTPELIER, VT. 192-1y,

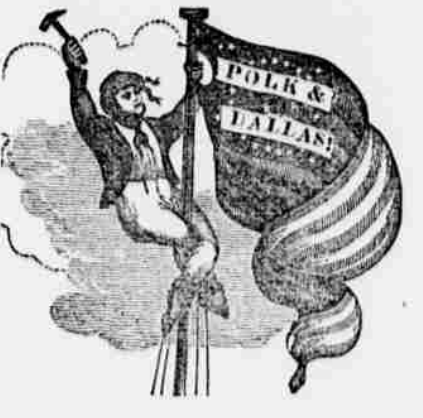
The Age.

VOLUME V. WOODSTOCK, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1844. NUMBER 218.

THE AGE.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1844.

Freemen cheer the HICKORY TREE,
In storm its boughs have sheltered thee,
O'er all the land its branches wave,
Thus planted on the Lion's grave.



FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE,
EDWARD D. BARBER,
NEWEL KINSMAN.

For the Districts,
DAVID P. NOYES, No. 4.

Keep it before the People!

From the Richmond Whig—the leading paper in Virginia.

"The fact that Mr. Clay is now a Free Trade man—advocate as he is of a wise and reasonable tariff—than in Mr. Van Buren, is becoming generally known to the People of the South. His letter to Mr. Emerson (the Georgia letter) in consequence of the unjust criticism of the Locofocos and their vile attempts to show that it is inconsistent with Mr. C.'s former opinions, has had the effect of bringing this fact to the knowledge of thousands, who formerly were not aware of it."

HENRY CLAY'S TARIFF OPINIONS.

AND, Sept. 13th, 1843.
The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a Tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principle announced in the *Compromise Act*, I think that whatever REVENUE is necessary to run a economical and honest administration of the General Government, ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that in establishing a tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will *voluntarily* afford reasonable protection to our national interests.

"I have always been opposed to what I regarded a High Tariff."

"I did NOT VOTE for the tariff of 1828, for which, however, I am often blamed. I voted for the tariff of 1832, and I am proud to say that I have since been directed to the REDUCTION and modification of Tariffs. This in 1841, I supported that Tariff which greatly reduced and modified the Tariff of 1828, inasmuch that it was supported by reasonable men, and it would have been well to satisfy the Nullifiers of South Carolina. The next year, 1842, I brought forward the compromise, which in fact was a tariff of 1828, and I voted for it. No more revenue could be levied than is necessary to run an economical administration of the government."

"I did not vote for the Tariff of 1842 and 1843."

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wish, it is all they have asked.

Is this the free trade the feds have been endeavoring to cast on Mr. Polk? If so let them do their worst; with these principles POLK & DALLAS will be triumphantly elected, federal falsehood to the contrary notwithstanding.

Columbia, Tennessee, June 19th, 1844.

DEAR SIR:—I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 30th ultimo. My opinions on this subject have often been given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such a one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue.

Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of Gen. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. I voted for the act of 1832, which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the committee of ways and means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1832, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass, but was superseded by the bill commonly called the *Compromise Bill*, for which I voted.

In my judgment, it is the duty of the government, to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation. I heartily approve the resolutions upon this subject, passed by the democratic national convention, lately assembled at Baltimore.

I am, with great respect,

Dear Sir, your obedient servant, JAMES K. POLK.

JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia.

The following are the resolutions of the democratic national convention, referred to by Mr. Polk:

"That justice and sound policy forbid the federal administration to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

"That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government."

"I have always been opposed to what I regarded a High Tariff."

"I did NOT VOTE for the tariff of 1828, for which, however, I am often blamed. I voted for the tariff of 1832, and I am proud to say that I have since been directed to the REDUCTION and modification of Tariffs. This in 1841, I supported that Tariff which greatly reduced and modified the Tariff of 1828, inasmuch that it was supported by reasonable men, and it would have been well to satisfy the Nullifiers of South Carolina. The next year, 1842, I brought forward the compromise, which in fact was a tariff of 1828, and I voted for it. No more revenue could be levied than is necessary to run an economical administration of the government."

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them that the Tariff bait is not

sweet enough to tempt me to go for Henry Clay, who goes for "white slavery," if he cannot get black slaves. I have seen enough of Whig love for the poor man in their base conduct in Rhode Island, where they have imprisoned poor white men for holding public meetings to express their sentiments in political matters; while at the same time they passed laws to allow the negro to vote. I cannot vote for Clay, because he goes for a bank that will be ruinous to the people, and which will make the "rich richer and the poor poorer;" in short I renounce Whiggism in toto, and intend to vote for the "Young Hickory" of the west, and George M. Dallas.

JOHN CONNOR.

Camden county, June 25th, 1844.

The following, from a young and very worthy mechanic of this city is "short and sweet." It shows that the deceptive bait of "two dollars a day and roast beef," held out by the Whigs, is properly understood by the "bone and sinew" of our country.

CAMDEN, June 27, 1844.

This is to certify that in 1840 I voted for Harrison and Tyler for the offices of President and Vice President, but now go for Polk and Dallas.

LEWIS S. GAWOOD.

To Mr. Mickie.

THE COON HUNT.

"Twas on a clear and cloudless night
When moon and stars were shining bright,
That, on a limb 'twas seen old coon,
Was humming to himself this tune:
Get out the way, you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky,
Get out the way, you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky."

Scarce had he closed his chirish song,
When, wandering through the woods along,
A hunter came from Tennessee,
And picked the coon down from the tree.
Go home, said he, to old Kentucky,
Go home, go home, to old Kentucky,
And clear the way for one more lucky.

That same old coon was laid to go,
And in his eyes stood tears of woe;
But then it clearly was no joke
The words of that young hunter, Polk,
Go home, go home, to old Kentucky,
Go home, go home, to old Kentucky,
And clear the way for one more lucky,
Go home, go home, to old Kentucky,
And clear the way for one more lucky.

The coon he growled and shook his tail,
And started like a sally snail,
But Hickory Polk's the best song:
And cheered him up with this same song:
Get out the way, you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky,
Get out the way, you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky."

[Newark Morning Post.]

Mr. Clay was twice a regular

candidate for the Presidency in by-gone days, and twice was he regularly and signally beaten. On another occasion, (viz) when the convention met at Harrisburg in 1840 to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, he was snubbed aside as among the unavailables, and the Hero of Tippecanoe was substituted in his place—Next fall, he is to run the gauntlet again, and then he will be Polked off of the turf forever.

AN ELOQUENT PICTURE.

We extract the following from the recent address of the Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, delivered at the Democratic Mass Meeting, at Concord, N. H., on the 6th of June. Praise from such a source is precious, indeed:

"In presenting to you the name of James K. Polk of Tennessee, for the office of President, my first word," said Mr. Bancroft, "is this—HIS PRIVATE LIFE IS PURE. From boyhood, the career of James K. Polk has been unsullied. At the University he was noticed for his sobriety and diligence, obtaining the first honors in his class. Educated in the bosom of a pious family, and in the Episcopal Church, he has ever by his example manifested, by the most regular attendance, the truest respect for the institutions of public worship. He is ignorant of any game of hazard; he knows nothing of cards; his hand—I speak on authority of men of honor, who live near him, who know him well, and would not deceive me—his hand has never been raised against the life of his fellow-man. Without taking the pledge, and without pretension, he abstains from the use of ardent spirits, and illustrates by his example the virtues of strict temperance. In a word, his private character is unblemished as a man and a Christian. I say this reluctantly. Religion is the very best possession in the world and the last to be spoken of. It should dwell quietly in the heart and rule the life; not to be hawked about as a commodity; nor scoured up like a rusty buckle for protection; nor be worn over the shoulders like a blanket for defence."

I have said this reluctantly; but silence on the present occasion might be misinterpreted, and it is due to our candidate to say that his integrity and purity and attachment to his early instructions in religious duty are such, that in the present canvass he does not need to hide his LIFE BEHIND THE SCREEN OF ANOTHER MAN'S SACRIFICY."

Look on this Picture!

The Savannah Republican, a leading Clay paper at the South, a few weeks ago, remarked:

"We DENY that Mr. Clay or the whigs of Georgia, whose candidate he is, seek for the establishment of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, but adhere to the principles of the COMPROMISE ACT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLIS:

Mr. Mickie—Please state in your valuable paper for the satisfaction of whom it may concern, that I have renounced all allegiance to the party calling themselves Whigs, and who profess to be exclusively the poor man's friends. In 1840 I was caught with that "two dollars a day and roast beef" bait, but I promise

LINES ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY, ON THE DEATH OF HER CANARY BIRD.

O where is the song, which that beautiful bird
Each morn carolled forth, from its nasal throat:
O where is the strain, which with rapture we heard,
Pealing forth in its wildest and merriest note?

Ah, hushed is the voice of that delicate creature,
Its melody shall thrill us with pleasure no more,
The cadences of *Death* hath enlaced each feature,
And closed the dull eye, which was sparkling before.

But mourn not dear Lady, for its spirit hath flown
To a land which is fairer, and brighter